SAMANA BAY.

Our Foothold in the Antilles-A Full Description of the Bay and the Land Adjoining-Climate, Soil, and Productions of the Territory.

SAMANA, Dec. 16.—The Stars and Stripes are floating to-day over the Gibraltar of the Antilles, in token and testimony of sovereign possession. Leaving to other pens the details of the brief but impressive ceremony of assuming dominion in the name and behalf of the United States, let us take a rapid survey of our new acquisition.

PIRST IMPRESSION. Entering the Bay of Samana with the United States steamer Albany, whose commander, Captain George B. Baich, had the pleasant charge of planting the flag of the Union on this latest addition to ing the flag of the Union on this latest addition to its territory, a long succession of bold and verdant neights charm the eye by their varied and romantic beauty. Deep coves, each a fine harbor in itself, indent and divide into picturesque promontories these lofty and rounded hills, and back of them tower, like giant sentinels on eternal guard over this outpost of American supremacy in the Antilles, the mountains of Pilon and Diavolo, the one nearly 2000 feet, the other fully 1300 feet, in height, and forming striking landmarks for the mariner.

The soft climate, which "has no winter in its year," and the never-fading verdure, always glowing with rich tints, and breathing the sweet fragrance of rosy June, lent a finishing charm to the enchanting effect of the beautiful landscape. To one fresh from the leastess dreariness of Northern coast scenes in November this delicious atmosphere

oast acenes in November this delicious atmosphere i diavish variety of graceful forms and vivid colors actelike a vision of Arcadia and a closer observacheniy serves to confirm the impression that amana will soon become a favorite resort for in-alids and pleasure-hunters fleeing from the cold and windy rigors of a Northern winter. The placid by, with its winding shores and numerous islands, offer eloquent invitation to boating, bathing, and fishing parties. NUMEROUS HAVENS.

The bay shore of Samana is so rich in fine shel-tered coves, protected by boldly-projecting head-lands, that the Dominicans love to say that "every lands, that the Dominicans love to say that "every larmer in Samana may have a good seaport of his own;" but there are several of such inarked excellent i that they demand special notice. We are no sood in fairly within the bay, with its enclosing shor so visibly defined on both sides from the deck of at 1 /2, than the port of Cacao rounds back into an inviting sweep under the commanding heights of that same name, on which the Spaniards, during that it is a strong fortification. "A battery and a monitor would hold this point, protect the bay, and keep out the whole fleet of Spain," said an officer of some experience not long since, when dilating on the value of this outpost to American progress; but he did not of this outpost to American progress; but he did not state the number and calibre of the guns of the proposed oattery.

Passing Cacao and leaving behind the "coal de-pots" of former negotiations, another beautiful cove opens to view, having Punta del Serio (Lily Point) as its western arm of demarcation. This is the Care-nero Chiquito, a famous and favorite resort of pi-rates in the reign of the buccaneers in these seas for the repair of their vessels. Hence its name of Care-

nero—careening place.

Between Punta Serio and Punta Garda sets back Between Punta Serio and Punta Garda sets back the deep, well-sheltered and easily defended inlet which General (then Major) McClellan selected for a United States naval station. A cay, or inlet, off the entrance of this inner bay is called—and the bay itself as well—Careneo Grande, which the Spaniards used as a coal depot, and protected by a battery, which vanished with them.

Passing Punta Gorda, with the Paloma islet on the other hand, we come suddenly on the town of Santa Barbara, the capital so to speak, of the Peniasula of Samana. It is a stragging village, built too

sula of Samana. It is a stragging village, built too much on the crescent of low ground at the edge of the bay, but it has a pretty tree-embowered effect when seen from the bay, as many cottages, sur-rounded by fruit trees, have been planted on the rounded by fruit trees, have seen being planted on the sparkhill-sides, and seem to look cosily out on the sparkling waters, the bright little islands, and the long
embracing arms of their own bay shores, with
dreamy satisfaction. Beyond Santa Barbara are
several other line coves, of which those of Capuza
and Corozo are as much distinguished for their healthy position and crystal springs as for their safe and commodious landing-places.

The territory ceded to the United States may b stated in round numbers as averaging eight miles in breadth by a length of nearly thirty miles. The area has been variously estimated at from 225 to 240 square miles—the latter calculation including the islands along the coast. Counting in some superior landing places on these islands, which the Spaniards valued very highly as general depots, the peninsula of Sa-mana has a scaboard line of nearly 100 miles, pre-senting a series of good harbors that can scarcely be matched in any similar space in all tropical America for the general service of our growing trade. Our new domain is so nearly an island that up to the close of the last century coasting craft passed rom Samana Bay to the Atlantic through the Gran Estero, at the head of what has become a peninsula by the filling up of the channels which formerly tra-

the western limit of Samana, and one who knew how such things are done declares that two com-panies from any of our colored regiments would repen the channel in one season if commanded by an open the channel in one season a complete of the onliner of the engineer corps, and so complete the water boundary of our new possession, besides cutting off ninety miles of navigation around the peninsula for vessels from Yuna region, bound to Puerto-Plata or Monte Christi. The river Yuna falls into the head of Samana bay and the side channels of its the head of Samana bay and the side channels of its delta interlace with the outlet of the old canal tracks that formerly cut through the istlamus and brought the navigation of that river and one of the most fertile districts in the Antilles directly to the port on the Atlantic. Within ten miles of this delta, down the bay, the much-debated coal formations of Samana crop out in numerous places, but they seem to have never had a careful scientific examination.

ersed the low isthmus now connecting it with the

For its limited extent the country presents a great diversity of feature and a large range of production. A range of hills run down the centre of the peninsula from west to east, growing more sharp and lofty as it nears and passes Santa Barbara, until it finally culminates in the two great mountain peaks before named of El Diavolo and Pilon. From these hills issue abandant springs of purest water, and there are few, indeed, so rugged as not to produce fall crops of fruit and codiec. The rapid and hardy growth of limes and oranges astonishes even those familiar with the luxuriance of tropical vegetation. It would be a superior orchard that would yield as many bushels of apples to the acre as the same area in samans will produce of oranges.

Its pineapples are celebrated, and its coccoanuts for abundance, but the whole island is rich in fruits, and it is not in Samana alone that clusters of fifty or sixty full-grown coccanuts may be taken three times a year from a single tree. They thrive on the process soil, and require next to no trouble in planting and rearing. Sugar, indigo, cocca (for chocolate), make generous returns. Almost every family gathers coffee enough for its own use from little gardens, and often have two or three hundred pounds picked by the children for sale. In these patches of halfulled ground one sees a dozen or two neglected coffee bushes struggling for life with a wilderness of corn, sweet potatoes, squash, corn, ocra, egg-plant, beans, and tomatoes, planted any how and at all seasons, yet contriving to bear and furnish a supply of fruits and vegetables the year around to its thriftiess owners. What system and industry might do for human comfort in this coffee garden of ours, only five days' steam from New York, it is pleasant to contemplate. Some American Bettlers declare that ten acres in coffee, with an extra five acres for a cow-pasture and provision field, will keep a family as comfortably as a one hundred acre farm in New England. However that may be, there is now an open chance to mak that may be, there is now an open chance to make a fair trial at Samana, where the best of new land for coffee-planting can be had within five miles of a seaport for from three to five dollars per acre.

of Samana is much like the benign, uniform temperature of the south side of Cuba. From January to June it is one long period of bloom and bright weather, with an occasional shower in the first and last weeks of this pleasant season. Through the summer and fall months they have copious rains in Samana, rather a larger quantity than the general average in Cuba and Hayti, say the settlers from other parts of the island, but two or three days together of heavy rain and clouds is considered a hard and unusual visitation. Frost and the sharp chilling northeasters of New York and New England March weather are whelly unknown. These are

FIRST EDITION | plenty of people in Samana who have never seen ce except as a matter of commerce for table luxury.

number about 400 souls, all told, and form at leas one-third of the entire population of our new terri-tory. They are delirous with joy at the idea of their conee kingdom being taken up by Uncle Sam. On the 6th of December, 1492, Columbus landed on the western coast of the island of Hayti, and on the an-niversary of that day, 377 years aftewards, the free day of the United States was raised over the long flag of the United States was raised over the long oppressed country; but perhaps not one descendant of the old Indian possessors was alive to be present at this auspicious day. The whole race was exterminated by Spanish oppression in all the Antilies.

WACHTEL, THE TENOR.

His Debut in Paris Previous to His Departure for the United States. Paris correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Wachtel, the celebrated Prussian tenor, who, I hear, has been engaged at fabulous prices by Strakosch for a tour in the United States, made his debut on Saturday last (27th) at the Italiens, as "Munrico," in the opera of Il Trocatore. I had read so much of his superiority and felt so curious to see how he would be received by a critical Paris audience, that I could not resist the opportunity of hearing him. Herr Wachtel, to take him ut footlight valuation, is a handsome fellow—voung, medium height, gracea handsome fellow—young, medium height, grace ful figure, comely face, with dark hair, moustache and imperial—"a combination and a form indeed, which, in America especially, must go very far it make his debut a success.

Wachtel's first notes, though reminding me of the period of t

Wachtel's first notes, though reminding me of Brignoli's, were not so pure, nor was the serenade as a whole unexceptionably given. The house applicated moderately, more, it seemed to me, by way of encouragement than from any decided satisfaction at the rendering of the song. His graceful entree, handsome figure, and gallant bearing throughout the succeeding scene with "Count at Luna" and "Leonora" told largely in his favor, but were nothing compared to the quality of his voice as disclosed in the spirited altercation with his rival, the "Count," at the close of the act. His full chestiones are wonderfully clear and fine, and, in taking some of the derfully clear and fine, and, in taking some of the high notes, sent a thrill of surprise and gratification through the house, which finally burst in a storm of applause I have never seen equalled. "Bravo: Bravo:" resounded on all sides, mingled with some-thing like a prolonged American yell and a fierce clapping of hands. Before the curtain feli the singer

clapping of hands. Before the curtain fell the singer was called twice to the front.

Through the second act Wachtel excited no special admiration. In fact, had he acquitted himself never so well, I doubt if in the surroundings the audience would have been disposed to approve anything. The anvil chorus was poorly given. Added to this, Morensi made horrible work of the long recital of the gipsy, which in the hands of a good artist is a very effective performance.

frective performance.

In the love scene in the third act with "Leonora" his soft tones were not remarkable, and seemed to disappoint his auditors. At the close of the third act, however, where, upon the eve of the bridal ceremonies, he receives the summons to meet the "Count di Luna," he again excited the house to a fronzy of applanse, his delivery being full of fire, and his magnificent chest tones, in the highest scale, ringing forth with a clearness and purity that had an electric effect upon his auditors. When called out a repetition was demanded by many, but others, as if unwilling to try his voice so severely, cried out against it. He approached the footlights for a moment undecided, then giving his sword a disdainful wave, motioned the orchestra to proceed, and again sang as wonderfully as before,

His rather uncertain or incomplete success had at this moment wrought in me a considerable sym-pathy, and it was under such feeling that I awaited the fourth act and the tower song, which is so gene-

The effect to me, when the tenor voice is pure and The effection me, when the tenor voice is pure and sweet, is most touching. Herr Wachtel did not do it justice. His voice, whether from having been strained at the close of the third act or from its inability to render the softer passages with purity and smoothness, did not reach my ideal, did not equal that of Brignoli in the same—fell short, in fact, to that degree that the audience moved uneasily in their sets and grave many other tests and file. their scats and gave many other tokens of disap-pointment. In the duet with "Azucena," at the conclusion, Morensi spoiled it all. And so the opera closed, and with it was rendered a mixed verdict

WEDDED WOE.

A Bride of a Few Weeks Attempts Saicide. Charles Norton, under peculiar circumstances. It was his only way of escaping a lengthened incarceration in a felon's cell. "On his part," says the Omaha Republican, "he entered the new estate with no feeling of affection for the woman he was obliged to call wife. She, poor thing, an unsophisticated Danish girl, was all love for the man who had won her virgin heart. She lavished on him the endear-ments which he had first sought and then spurned. A marriage under such circumstances could not be other than unnappy. He fretted in the yoke; she pined under his neglect, "Not two weeks ago he attempted to take his own

life, but he was snatched from the jaws of death by timely interference. When his young wife learned that she was the actual cause of his laying violent hands upon himself, she felt that her cup of sorrow was full. When she found that she was not only was full. When she found that she was not only unloved but spurned by the man to whom she had pledged her young heart's love, she could bear no more. Thinking, perhaps, that there was rest if not love, on the other side of the cold, dark river, she resolved to plunge into death, hoping by this rash act to drown her misery. To accomplish this she procured a large dose of morphine, and retired to bed. But she was discovered by some persons in the house where she was boarding. Medical aid was summoned, and by the administration of powerful antidotes she was restored to consciousness. Thus two who were so unhappily mated have each sought an eternal divorce from each other; but failed. Whether they will now apply to the contra for a di-vorce, or live together as loving husbands and wives should, 'till death doth them part,' or no, remains

A Bridegroom Gets Drank, and the "Best Man" Marries the Bride. The Port Hope Canadian says that a couple re-

siding in the rural districts, not far from town, were engaged to be married, and were "called" three times in one of the town churches. On the day appointed for the celebration of the ceremony which was to "make this twain one desh," the happy cou-ple came to town arrayed in all the glory of new store clothes, bringing with them a brother of the bridegroom, who was to officiate as "best man," and who, the result proved, was entitled to that character. Leaving the blushing damsel in charge of his brother, the intended husband adjourned to a bar-room to get "something hot" to cheer his spirits under the trying ordeal through which he was to pass. Here he met some friends, and amid the congratulations with which he was overwhelmed, particol of more than was necessary for the purpose of elevating his courage to the proper point, and soc a became oblivious to all subinnary matters, wedding party, bride, prospective domestic bliss, and all. After waiting a reasonable time for his resultant and the congratulation of the properties of the properti waiting a reasonable time for his reappearance, his affianced and the rest of the party grew uneasy, and finally an expedition was organized to go in search of him. They discovered him in the tavern in a comatose condition, and reported that fact in the proper quarter. The bride bore up bravely under this trial, declaring that she didn't care a cent, he was a good-for-nothing drunken wretch, and she was glad to get clear of him. Moreover, she was not going to be humbugged that way out of getting a husband; she came to town to be married, and married she was determined to be—to the first man that would take her. Bather than see the girl disappointed about a triffe like that, the brother who came to do the "best-man" business volunteered to be her victim himself. The bargain was soon made, and of he started for a license, returning in a short time, when they were married and started for home, waiting a reasonable time for his reappearance, his time, when they were married and started for home, leaving the other individual to enjoy his little spree as best he could. The affair has created no little talk, and much merriment among those acquainted with the facts, and the intended husband is now having a rough time among the wags.

RETRIBUTION.

A Swift Panishment-Horrible Death of a Thief White Engaged in Robbery. On Saturday afternoon the dead body of a colored man about twenty years old was found jammed in an aperture in the floor of an unoccupied house on G street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. The house mentioned is the property of the Lawson estate, and is known to many of our citizens as at one time the residence of Elishs Floor. Lawson estate, and is known to many of our citizens as at one time the residence of Elisha Riggs, Fan, and later as the offices of General Rucker, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Colonel Bell, of the Commissary's Department, U. S. A. The building has been standing idle since the Government relinquished possession of it as the Commissary office. Mr. Brady, plumber, had been engaged to prepare an estimate of the cost of making repairs, and on Saturday last went there for the purpose of measuring the work, and found that the lead pipes in several places had been torn away, and saw half of the dead body of a colored man protruding from a hole in the floor. Mr. Brady went immediately and notified Officer Fifield, and. man protruding from a hole in the floor. Mr. Brady went immediately and notified Officer Fifield, and in company with other individuals, they proceeded to the place and extremed the body, which was

identified as that of James Diggs, ail is "Slim Jim." an old offender, well known to the police, who had frequently been punished for theft. A Coroner's inquest was held and the jury, after hearing the evidence, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death in a house No. 1734 G street northwest, from asphyxia caused by falling through the floor of the bath-room while attempting to rob the premises. The body was buried at the expense of the corporation. From appearances it was supposed that the dead man had cut all the lead pipes leading from the tub, jerked it out of its place, and after knocking up a portion of the floor and the ceiling of the room betub, jerked it out of its place, and after knocking up a portion of the floor and the ceiling of the room below (which was locked), had made, as he supposed, a hole sufficiently large through which he could descend to the apartment below and obtain a long section of the large lead water pipe. In making the attempt and getting a portion of his body through, his arm became wedged in to the side of his chest, and his violent efforts to extricate himself only tending to increase the pressure around the chest, he was sufficiated. On the walls in the room below were traces of blood from wounds on his feet, caused by his kicking in endeavoring to free himself.—Washington Star, last evening.

FARO.

How Strangers are Entired Into Gambling Hells and Robbed. The Louisville Journal of the 19th instant has the

following:—
In the early part of last week we mentioned the arrest of Jack Sheppard for siding and abetting in the swindling of an old Cincinnati gentleman named James Reynoids, who, while on a visit to this city last Sunday, became Severely intoxicated and was enticed into a faro bank, and while there swindled out of two five hundred dollar notes.

Sheppard was examined before the City Court yes-terday. The evidence gave an interesting account of how the gentleman was inveigled into the gambling-house, and of the manner in which the thieves go about swindling their victims. On Sunday morning, he went into the saloon of Sheppard, which, we believe, is on Market street, near Preston, and called for oysters and drink. A young man named Ryan was with him at the time, and seemed to be taking care of him. Revalds became so drank as not to recare of him. Reynolds became so drunk as not to remember what was done exactly, but Ryan, not having drank anything, is the one who best remembers what took place, and the facts as stated here are taken mainly from his evidence and that of some others who were in the faro bank when the swindling

was going on.

Ryan states that when Major Reynolds went to pay for the things he got at Sheppard's he exhibited a big roll of money, and that Sheppard then remarked that he thought the Major a jolly good fellow and would like to go out in town with him and have "a time," Major Reynolds, being by this time pretty well under the induence of liquor, accepted the proposition, and they went away together Ryan following to watch lest some harm should befall his friend. Sheppard took his victim straight to a taro bank, No. 6845 Market street, and going up stairs asked No. 651% Market street, and going up stairs, asked the Major to have a social game of euchre. They sat down to a table to play, when two other persons suddenly appeared on the scene, and were rung into the game by Sheppard. Their names were Dan Merrigan and Rube Balley. They were it seems the runners of the Balley. They were, it seems, the runners of the establishment. They have since disappeared. The four commenced playing, and the gentleman lost ten dollars. The cards were dealt for the second ten dollars. The cards were dealt for the second game, and the three confederates so managed as to give their victim a hand which, to one not overly skilled in cards, would seem invincible, but which can be overcome by a certain kind of play. The trick is well known to gamblers. The gentleman seeing that he had a fine hand, offered, to bet a \$500 note that he could make two points on it at euchre. This was accepted by Bailey, who affected to put up the money, but who, it was proven, had not even \$100. The man was too drunk, however, to detect the fraud, and the game proceeded. Before it was finished, and when success seemed certain even \$100. The man was too drank, however, to detect the fraud, and the game proceeded. Before it was finished, and when success seemed certain to the eyes of the dranken man, Balley offered to bet another \$500, and pretended to put the money in the hands of Sheppard as stakeholder. This was accepted by the sanguine gentleman, and he put up another five-hundred-dollar note and gave it to Sheppard. The tide then turned, and the Major found his invincible hand suddenly annihilated and his one thousand dollars gone. In the mean time the young man Hyan, seeing that his friend was being cheated, and that the men were taking advantage of his drunken condition, went off after some one to come and get him away. On returning with another genand get him away. On returning with another gen-tleman, Ryan met Reynoids at the bottom of the steps, declaring that he had been robbed. Informa-tion was given to the police, but they succeeded only The other men have fled the town, leaving their faro bank behind them. Sheppard was first arraigned on a charge of rob-

pery, but after the evidence as above was introduced the charge was changed to grand larceny, under the following statute in regard to gambling:—
"If there is a plan to cheat a man of his property, under color of a bet, and he parts with only the pos-session to deposit as a stake with one of the confede-rates, the taking by such confederate is larceny, and

not the less so though afterwards the confederates the attention of the court for nearly three hours. Before closing, however, the charge was again changed, this time to misdemeanor, and under it

Expected Navai Buttle Between the Ram Tri-numph and the Spanish Fleet.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning prints the

According to advices from Lewes, Del., the ram According to advices from Lewes, Del., the ram Triumph, late Atlanta, went to sea at 445 on Sunday evening. Despatches were sent off to her ocfore site sailed. The Triumph is a powerful vessel.

the Spanish gunboats has given rise to conjectures that she may prove to be owned by the Cubans, and intended to intercept and destroy the gunboats and the war vessel Pizarro. The Spanish Gunboats.

The Spanish Gunboats.

The fleet which left here on Sunday morning went to sea the same afternoon, and at 4% o'clock were abreast of the Ocean House. The Spanish Consul, Senor Balbino Cortes, and two of his aides, accompanied the fleet for some distance on the steamer Seth Low, on board of which was also Mr. Mulford, representing Mr. Delamater. The fleet steamed at full speed, and the Pizarro kept up with them without any difficulty, so that she must be a much swifter vessel than her officers gave the public to understand. The Celage, No. 16, which had some difficulty with a nut of the circulating pump, returned for with a nut of the circulating pump, returned for repairs, and before she could be got ready the fleet was off, and she will now wait the departure of the remaining twelve, which will take place in about ten

No. 8 went to sea with one engineer. Chief John Harley, but she would probably be supplied with an assistant from the Fizarro.

When the Soldado, No. 15, was getting underway, her engine signals were misunderstood, and she was backed into the dock between Twelfth and Thir-

teenth streets. The crowd immediately tore down her dag and commenced an attack upon the crew with stones and brickbats; and when these were ex-hausted threw planks and boards on her deck. The Spaniards rushed to the armory and brought up several rides. Mr. Mulford begged them not to fire. The crowd retreated for a moment, but no sooner had the muskets been set aside than the attack was

renewed, and the Spaniards again rushed for their arms, and in the presence of the crowd commenced to load them with ball cartridge.

One of the crowd had struck a salior, who singled out the assailant, took deliberate sim, and was about to fire when the crowd fell back, and Mr. Multord to fire when the crowd fell back, and Mr. Mulford again interposed and prevented bloodshed. Mr. Mulford immediately blew the gunboat's whistle at its shrillest, and this had the effect of causing a stampede of the crowd, and before there could be another raily the Soldado was got off into the stream, amid the yells from a thousand of what seemed to be the wildest part of the population. The boat had her skylight stove and a considerable part of the joiner work bruised and chafed.

The Gunboats at Sea.

The Gunboats at Sea The steamship Blenville, Captain Baker, which arrived at this port yesterday from New Orleans, reports that at 11 A. M. on Monday, Absecom bearing W. N. W., exchanged signals with seventeen spanish gamboats, under convoy of the war steamer Pizarro. The boats were running finely under all sail, steering S. SW., with a light N. N. F. wind and

BURIED ALIVE.

A Sad Accident—A Laborer Burled by the Full-ing of a Land Silde.

An accident happened in Cleveland on Saturday forenoon to a laboring man named Andrew Breen, which was followed by the most fatal consequences. He had been working for some time at the rear of his lot digragate working and grading the rear of his and been working for some time at the rear of his land. He had just loaded a wagon with dirt, and while one laborer had gone away with a load Mr. Breen remained and dug the ground. On the return of the wagon the driver was surprised at not seeing Breen. After looking around for him a few moments, and calling for him, he took up a shovel and began to dig. He had dug out two or three shovels full of dirt, when he struck against something haider than the ground and jot softer than stone.

MRS. POLK.

Visit of the Tennessee Legislature to the Wife of the Ex-President. From the Nashville Banner, 18th.

From the Nashville Banner, 18th.

In accordance with the resolution adopted some days since by both houses of the General Assembly, that body proceeded yesterday afternoon to the residence of Mrs. President Polk, to pay their regards to that lady. The members of the House and Senate convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 3:30 o'clock, and after the adoption of a resolution asking Governor Senter to accompany them, they left the Capitol in double file, and were soon at the mansion which was once the home of one of Tennessee's most honored sons. Mrs. Polk was in waiting to receive her visitors, and the ceremony of introduction was soon gone through with, the distinguishes matron extending a shake of the hand and a kindly and courteous welcome to all. The members were lavish in their congratulations of regard and esteem, and soon mutual enjoyment and

members were lavish in their congratulations of regard and esteem, and soon mutual enjoyment and good feeling were manifested all around.

Assisting in the reception of the guests were Major McClanahan, Anson Nelson, Esq., and last though not least (perhaps the addies names should have priority), Mrs. G. W. Fall, Mrs. McClanahan, and Miss Laura Gardner. An elegant and bounteous repast was spread out, and here the indies exerted themselves to their utmost in extending the nospitalities, and helping the backward and reserved to feel at ease and at home.

talities, and helping the backward and reserved to feel at ease and at home.

After a pleasant time spent in this way, and in the interchange of friendly sentiments and good-natured gossip, Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas, Speaker of the Senate, called the members to order, and in a few well-timed remarks addressed to Mrs. Polk, introduced the Hon. Mr. Fleming, who, he said, would, it the name of the General Assembly, formally express the regards and congratulations of that body.

Mr. Fleming then came forward and spoke as follows:

lows:

"Mrs. Polk—I feel honored in being thus designated to express to you, in behalf of the Senators and Representatives, the pleasure it has afforded them to testify, by this most agreeable visit, the respect and veneration with which the memory of the lamented or President Polk is yet cherished by Tennesseeans; and it is doubly pleasing to be able to add to this expression the assurance of their high personal regard for yours-If. I doubt not, madam, that in this poor, but sincere tribute to both the dead and the living, the members of their respective constituencies, who feel a just pride in the history and momery of the distinguished statesman whose honored name is so worthily borne by yourself. In taking leave of you, allow me to express the wish, heartily shared by all present, that, though now in the evening of life, you may yet live to see your sky irradiated by many recurring scenes like this.

Hon, Henry Cooper, in behalf of Mrs. Polk, re-

Hon. Henry Cooper, in behalf of Mrs. Polk, re-turned the thanks of that lady, expressing the kind-liest interest in the members of the General Assem-bly, and hoping that all would live long and act with reference to the best interests of Tennessee. The members then retired, all gratified and de-lighted, we doubt not, with their reception.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Beecher, Miss Anthony, and Others.

Beecher, Miss Anthony, and Others.

The Brooklyn E. R. Association held a meeting last evening in the Academy of Music. Miss Anthony and Miss Anna E. Dichinson were the speakers promised. Miss Dickinson falled to appear, telegraphing that she "couldn't come" The very large audience were palpably disappointed, and the managers decidedly blue. The stage was crowded by the fair women who love their rights, and was prettily decorated with a profusion of less brilliant flowers.

Mrs. Burleigh opened the meeting, introducing Miss Anthony. Referring to the absent Anna as "that great and heroic young girl," her voice was low, and her manner listless. Suddenly she turned to Mr. Beecher with a characteristic shrug;—"Mr. Beecher, I can't speak; the spirit doesn't move me. Beecher, I can't speak; the spirit doesn't move me, I can face a lion's den—walk through it—but I can't speak here to-night. Do get up a fight—then perhaps I can speak."

Mr. Beecher, with happy facility, sprang to the rescue, declaring that this confession of Sacetic way.

competent to take care of themselves, and if he had been asked to point out the woman who could do this with the greatest ability, he would have named Susan Anthony. This unexpected burst of modesty Susan Anthony. This unexpected burst of modesty and diffidence ought to delight the old fogies. After all, however, though women may put on the airs of men, they're not men. While men are oaks and pines, women are beautiful, twining vines. He expected to be called to account for these views; nevertheless, ne felt that woman was made to be a helpmeet, a dependent creature. So it must be, and I hope for one it always will be. He could not concur in this movement if it was to make woman unwomanly—to make her a man. We have enough men already. What her a man. We have enough men already. What we want are women of noble moral elevation, of rich and pure affectional sensibility, of delicate and sensitive perceptions, who will intelligently bring these qualities to bear in public affairs. It has long been believed that the virile element alone is compebeen believed that the virile element alone is competent to control and direct. Do you suppose that any one could give such noble counsel to young men beginning life as Lucretta Mott—a model woman, a mother? It's as disgusting to unsex a woman, and make her a man, as it would be to make a woman of a man; we don't seek to change woman's sphere—only to enlarge it, to increase the breadth of her functions. She must stay these tides of brutality, these tides of selfishness that afflict both the civil and social worlds. He specially opnosed, he said, the social worlds. that afflict both the civil and social worlds. He spe-cially opposed, he said, the social philosophies im-ported from abroad, which tended to disorganize the household. Because he advocated the liberty of woman to exercise all her powers, he didn't believe that 400 out of every 500 women would become public speakers. Is every man an orator? If God gave woman power as artist or preacher, she should exercise it; but this doesn't imply that more than one in a thousand will do it. He advo-cated the follest and freest education for women. ated the fullest and freest education for women To make woman a good housekeeper, he argued, she should be made intelligent. He held that is place a row of pins straightly on a paper, it was be ter to have a college-bred man than a dullard. If the day shall come in which woman shall be released from these thralls that now bind her, we will find that they'll have grander children, make sweeter homes, and have a brighter, nobler influence than

the world has ever known.

The audience applauded Mr. Beecher enthusiastically. Miss Anthony again attempted to speak, evidently in weariness of spirit. Her work was not speech-making, but agitation. She prepared the way for others. In explanation of her "diffidence," she said that the audience was so dreadfully disap-pointed that Miss Dickinson wasn't there it scared her out of her seven senses. She declared that mar ried women were at the bottom of the whole thing As long as they voluntarily give to another the earnings of their hands they degrade the labor of all other women. Retiring, Miss Anthony said, cotto coce, to Mr. Beecher, "Isn't that good pluck, eh?"

The audience was pleased, attentive, and not par-

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Pacific Mail Steam... 481

8814 Western Union Tel... 81 82 Toledo & Wab. R. R. 50 9254 Mil. & St. Paul R com 72 99 Mil. & St. Paul pref. 85 Con. Stock Scrip. . N. Y. & Eric Rail. Ph. and Res. R.... Ph. and Res. R. 99% Mil. & St. Paul pref. 85% Mich. S.R. 88 Clev, and Pitts. R. 88 Wells, Fargo & Co. 18% Chi. and N. W. pref. 82% Tennessee 6s, new. 44 Chi. and R. I. R. 165% Gold. 120% Market firm.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.—Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand, and 100 bushels sold at \$1.75@8 for good and prime. Timothy is nominal at \$4. Flaxseed sells in a small way at \$2.25.

The demand for Flour is limited to the wants of the local trade, and prices, particularly of the low grades, favor buyers. About six hundred barrels were taken, including superfine at \$4.75@487%; extras at \$5@5.22%; lows, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.50@6.25; Pennsylvania do, on \$5.50@6.50; Ohio and Indiana at \$5.75@6.50; and fancy brands at \$6.75@7.50, according to quality. Hye Flour ranges from \$5.25@5.50.

The movements in the Wheat market continue of a limited character, but prices are quotably unchanged. Sales of 1500 bushels Delaware and Pennsylvania red at \$1.25@1.29. Rye is quiet; 400 bushels Pennsylvania sold at \$1.35. There is a steady inquiry for prime dry new yellow Corn, but damp lots are dull. 3500 bushels sold \$6@86c., according to dryness. 500 bushels old yellow were taken at \$1.00. Oats are not much sought after. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 56@ 58c. No sales are reported in Barley or Malt.

Whisely is inactive and near the sales of \$600 bushels are reported in Barley or Malt.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Highly Important from Red River-The Country a Unit Against McDougal-His Agents Captured.

Discovery of Fresh Gold Fields-Railway Matters in the West-The Eight Hour Law.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Eight-Hour Movement. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The National Eightnour Executive Committe, now in session in this city, had a meeting yesterday and perfected a bill which will be brought before Congress immediately to amend the eight-hour law so as to make it imperative on public officers to have all public work done at eight hours a day, whether under contract or by a superintendent. A workmen's mass meeting in favor of the eight-hour movement will be held on Wednesday, when speeches will be made and a draft of the bill, as aforesaid, be read for information.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Winnipeg Rebellion-Capture of McDou-gal's Agents.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

St. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 21 .- News has just been received that a company of mounted insurgents appeared at the Hudson Bay Company's fort, near Pembina, on the night of the 9th, and on the 10th took possession of the place. The greater part of McDougal's agents and emissaries, including Shultz, Cowan, and Holet, have been captured. Caldennes is stalking about until he can reach American territory. McDougal is also lately without even a faction to support him, save fifty Swamp Indiaus, the remainder having deserted him.

Another correspondent says that the efforts of Caldennes to organize a counter revolution entirely failed. The whole population is a unit. Shultz, Cowan, Major Wallace, and fifty others, are prisoners. The French, under Resiltre, are in undisputed possession of the whole country. There are sixty Swamp Indians still in the lower fort, who are not interfered with merely because they are considered entirely harmless and powerless. McDougal was preparing to come back on the 7th inst., when the prisoners were captured. More than six hundred insurgents were occupying Fort Garry.

FROM THE WEST.

Exciting Murder Trial.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,
TOLEDO, Dec. 21.—The trial of Philip Stimitz for the murder of August Heecken, in June last, is now in progress. The case excites great interest, filling the court-house with spectators. Snow on the Union Pacific-Reports of Fresh Gold Discoveries.

OMAHA, Dec. 21.—Considerable snow is reported along the line of the Union Pacific

Reports of gold found at Big Horn branch of the Missouri continue to come in. Cheyenne is becoming crowded with miners, who are determined to start northward in the spring, notwithstanding the threats of trouble from the Indians.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Southwestern Railrond.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Dec. 21 .- The Southwestern Railroad Company have the first ten miles nearly graded and ready for the ties. Governor Sanders left for Chicago to-day, to superintend the shipment of iron for the cars. Weather clear and

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 21—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92½ for money, and 92½ for account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 86½; of 1865, old, 85½; of 1867, 84½; ten-forties, 83. Eric Raliroad, 17½; fillinois Central, 100; Great Western, 26.

Liveurool., Dec. 21—11 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet; middling uplands, 11½@112(d.; middling Orleans, 11½@12d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

California white Wheat, 9s. 7d. Flour, 22s. for Western. LONDON, Dec. 21.—Linseed Cakes quiet at £10 10s. Refined Petroleum, is. Sd. Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and affoat. Paris, Dec. 21.-The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, ANTWERP, Dec. 21 .- Petroleum opened firm at

BREMEN, Dec. 21.—Petroleum opened firm yester-day at 5 thaiers 63 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 21.—Petroleum opened firm yes-terday at 15 marc bancos 4 schillings.

HAVRE, Dec. 21.—Cotton closed last night at 1361, aftoat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 21—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92% 92%; American securities quiet; United States five-twenties of 1862, 86: 1863s, old, 85; 1867s, 84. Stocks quiet; Erie, 17%.

Livenroot, Dec. 21—1 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11% d.; middling Orleans, 11% d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet.

Wheat 98, 60, for California white, and 84, 34, for

Wheat, 98, 6d, for California white, and 8s, 3d, for red Western. Receipts of wheat for three days, 45,600 quarters, of which 20,600 were American. Corn, 28s, 9d. Oats, 2s, 9d. Lard, 76s, 6d. Bacon, 68s, for paw. Sis, for new. London, Dec. 21—2 P. M.—Tallow heavy at 458. FRANKFORT, Dec. 21.—United States five-twenties opened quiet at 91%.

HAYER, Dec. 21.—Cotton opened quiet at 137f. on the spot, and 136f. adoat.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Dec. 21.—Stocks feverish. Money, 6@7

per cent. Gold, 120. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon,
112%; do. 1864, do., 110%; do. 1865, do., 111; do.
do., new, 112%; do. 1867, 112%; do. 1868, 114; 10-408,
108%; Missouri sixes, 90%; Canton Company,
48; Onmberland preferred, 25%; Consolidated
New York Central and Hudson River, 87;
Erie, 22%; Reading, 90%; Adams' Express, 59;
Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 85;
Illinois Central, 132; Cleveland and Pittsburg,
82%; Chicago and Rock Island, 104%; Pittsburg and
Fort Wayne, 185%; Western Union Telegraph, 31.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Dec. 21.—Cotton dull and dominal at 25c. Flour firmer and in good demand, but quotations are unchanged. Wheat firm for prime, with sales of red at \$1.35@1.40. Corn active; prime white, \$8@88c.; yellow, 90@92c. Oats dull at 55@55c. Rye, \$1@1.05. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky held firm at \$1.

—Kentucky increased its debt one million last year, and the State Auditor estimates that there will be a deficit at the end of the present year of -The expenses of the Province of Quebec during the five months ending on the 1st inst.

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIEGRAPH.)

Tuesday, Doc. 81, 1883.

It will be seen by reference to last night's exhibit of the banks that they have again suffered some further loss of resources, though perhaps not to the extent which was generally anticipated. The chief features of the statement are a loss in deposits of \$274,575, in legal tenders of \$252,597, and in coin of \$246,004. On the other hand there has been a sight expansion in the loans of \$29,915 and in the clearings of \$3,445,326, which shows a liberal spirit on the part of the banks in the face of steadily declining resources.

of the banks in the face of steadily declining resources.

The market this morning opened with a sharp demand for time loans, and the continued pressure shows an unusual lack of means to meet obligations falling due at the close of the year. This feature seems to prevail in all sections of the Union, indicating very clearly that capital is virtually locked up in unmarketed crops, chierly in the West.

We notice no material change in the current rates on call loans and discounts.

Gold opened weak at 1894, and declined as low as

Gold opened weak at 120%, and declined as low as 119%, and closed at noon at 120. Notwithstanding the low ruling of the market there seems to be an

the low ruling of the market there seems to be an absence of all speculative feeling.

Governments are duil but rather strong, our quotations at noon showing a fractional advance on those of yesterday.

There was a fairly active stock market, but prices were barely maintained; sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 90. State and City loans were quiet.

Reading Hallroad was quiet, but firm; selling at 40.60; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 53%; Canden and Amboy Railroad at 118; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 37%; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28%; and Minebill Railroad at 54.

In Canal stocks the only sales were of Morris Canal

In Canal stocks the only sales were of Morris Canal preferred at 61%.
The balance of the miscellaneous share list was The balance of the miscenancous sale quite dull, and sales were unimportant.

The receipts of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company for the month of November, 1869, 2537, 131 27

For the same month last year they were.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, FIRST BOARD, \$1000 W Jer R 68. 91 200 sh Read. R. 860 49 56 \$1000 Leh Gold 1. 90 400 do...ls.c. 49 66 \$1000 Pa R Im 68. 99 400 do...ls.c. 49 66 26 sh Penna R. .ls. 53 100 do...ls.c. 49 66 100 do...b30. 53 100 do...s60 49 100 do...b30 54 50 sh Norrist'n R. 71 71 71 720 sh Leh V R. .ls. 53 100 sh Phil & E R. c. 28 15 15 sh Mor Cl Pf. 61 100 do...28 15 15 JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as constituent.

229 sb Leh V R. .ls. 53 100 sh Phil & E R. c. 28% 15 sh Mor Cl Pf. 61% 100 do ... 28% JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. 8. 6s of 1881, 118@118%; 5-20s of 1862, 113%; 60., 1865, 118@118%; 60., 1865, 1113%; 60., 1865, 1113%; 60., 1865, 1113%; 10-40s, 108%; 10-25 A. M. 119%; 10-60 A. M. 120%; 10-25 A. M. 119%; 10-60 S. 120%; 10-26 110-26 110%; 10-20 120%; 10-50 110%; 10-20 120%; 10-50 110%; 10-22 120 11-52 120%; 10-50 120%; 10-24%; 10-24%; 10-24%; 10-24%; 10-24%; 10-25%; 10

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N: Y. Herald.

From the N: Y. Herald.

"The week opened upon extreme duliness in Wall street, although the earliest transactions this morning gave produced in the control of Secretary Boutwell in gold which extended to other braining dute a movement in gold which extended to other braining dute a movement in gold which extended to other braining dute a movement of mr. Boutwell originally contemplated the sale of a million of gold on each of the three days, Tuesday, Taursday, and Friday. His latest communication to the Assistant Treasurer revokes the order so far as Tuesday's and Friday. His latest communication to the Assistant Treasurer revokes the order so far as Tuesday's and Friday. His latest communication to the Assistant Treasurer revokes the order so far as Tuesday's and Friday's sales are concerned, which leaves only a million to be disposed of against the purchase of two millions of bonds on Wednesday. The acceptance of the bids last Friday stimulated a large short interest in the gold market, as evidenced by the carrying rate, which on Saturday descended to three and to-day to two per cent. The first effect, therefore, this morning of the sancouncement of a reduced amount of sales this week beautiful to a reduced amount of a the community of the carrying rate, which on Saturday evening. The speculative of the chorts, I who advanced to IVII, as an extraorded to the chort of stocks were heavy sollers on the speculative ascount. Under these circumstances it is difficult to asy what might have been the full effect of Mr. Boutwell's sales were the only check to an advance in the premium, but later in the afternoon the market became heavy and weak, and at the close had declined to the lowest point reached before the modification of the Treasury programme. The future of the market is enigmatical in the highest degree. The tendency which at one time of the cap was shown towards buoyancy seemed to give color to the bightst degree. The tendency which are one to the boutwell was at 1800 and the proposed to the country to the

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Palegraph.

Baltimone, Doc. 21.—All the vessels and steamers arriving continue to report severe weather and storms off the Capes. The Knglish barque Samuel Muir, arrived somewhat damaged; encountered severe storm.

Queenstown, Dec. 21.—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 21.

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, John F. Ohl.
Br. barque Aden, McMuran, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
N. G. brig Max, Knochel, Bristol, Eng., Peter Wright & Sons.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Bayre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Olyde & Co.

barges to W. P. Olyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 55 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., J. E. A. Sonder & Co. Off New Castle, saw a deep foreign barque coming up in tow.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mass. to Henry Winsor & Co. Off the Overfalls, saw a horm, brig coming up (name unknown).

Steamship Winsor & Ob. Sharman, 36 hours from Providence, with mass. to D. S. Statson & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mass. to John F. Ohl.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mass. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mass. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mass. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, 5 days from Boston, with fish to E. A. Souder & Co.

MISOFILLANY.

A despatch from Lewes, Del., to Messrs. H. Winser & Co., dated 950 this A. M., says that the ship William Wilcox was hauled out of her bed on the Shears at 90'clock, and at 950 A. M. was got off into deep water.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, hence, at New York yes-

terday.
Barque Diana, Siegener, for Philadelphia, sailed from
Harre eth inst.
Brig Planet, Arcy, for Philadelphia, sailed from De-merars 2d inst.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, hence, at Cardenae 11th were \$708,449, while the receipts were only Schre Mary E. Amsden, Lavender, and Electra Bailey, Smith, Resce, at Barbadee 2d main